Abhandlungen E-4,9(1908-1909, 1912) 1920
SF10 Chirigano SF10
Chem SF8

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[104]

Stockholm through Prof. C. V. Hartman, Dr. G. Lindblom, and last but not least by its skilled attendant A. Törnblom. The objects described here which belong to the Riksmuseum in Stockholm, are marked R. M. with the number of their inventory, those belonging to the Museum at Gothenburg are marked G. M.

In the last named museum there are, inter alia, collections made by Lieutenant O. Liljevalch and Mr. Otto Thulin. The latter has supplied me with a number of valuable oral particulars which are reproduced in the following.

I am also greatly indebted to Dr. Lars Wählin, Head Librarian of the Stadsbibliotek at Gothenburg, for procuring rare books for me to consult and for translations of Latin quotations. As the works of Italian authors occasionally caused me some trouble, since I cannot read Italian fluently, Consul-General E. Corvea was good enough to help me when in difficulties.

The illustrations to this volume are chiefly due to Mr. A. Hjelm and Miss A. Danielsson. Some of the stereotype-plates were kindly lent me by Mr. K. O. Bonnier, the publisher of my popular works. Most of the illustrations, however, were made by the Opla Company of this town from pictures not previously published.

The translation into English of my Swedish manuscript was carried out by two translators and revised by Dr. G. E. Fahrlen.

St Schmidt--233 E-5 (1905) :808 SF10 Chiriguano SF10
Chané SF8
Mojo SF15

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The Language

C Ce 197 I have already mentioned above that the Chané originally spoke a language different from that of the Chiriguano, but that during the long period of their captivity they adopted the latter's language. Ce 198 A cacique of the Chané of the Parapití, named Betirayo, told Nordenskiöld that some of the Chané still knew a few words of their original language and that today it had the Ce 195 nature of a secret language. Thus there are still often employed invectives of the original Chané language, such as "karitimánti," which the Indians translated as equivalent to "son of a whore." Songs in the original language can also be found for example, Ce 533 197 "siparakinánoye, siparakinánoye, siparakinánoye, tonéya, tonéya, tonéya, tonéya," which they cannot translate, however. Nordenskiöld, with much effort and patience, was able to take Ce 114 197 down six words of the original Chané language in the town of Huirapembe on the Parapití, where a few Chané Indians who still knew their original language were said to be living. From Ce [194] the comparison of these six words with the corresponding words of the Mojo language, a great similarity was apparent: thus there can be no doubt /91/ but that the Chané originally belonged to the Arauco /Arawak/ linguistic group (386).

386. Nord. I, p. 157.

M C 104 197

Translation	Original Chané	Mojo (387)
Water	íne	une
Maize	sapáro	saponi
Fire	yuca	yuca
Dog	tamúco	·tamuco
Good	líqui	liico
Mouse	cóvo	coso

Ce M [113]

387. According to Father Pedro Marban, Arte de la lengua Moxa con su vocabulario y catheciamo /Art of the Mojo Language with its Vocabulary and Catechism/. Republished by Julio Platzmann, facsimile edition, Leipzig, 1896.

W. Schmidt--236 E-9 (1935) 1936 SF10 Chiriguano SF10
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Vocabularies of the Chiriguano of Machareti and of the Izozó of the Parapití River

Notes on the Alphabet of the Vocabularies

In publishing below the Chiriguano and Izozó vocabularies which I took down in Machareti (Chiriguano) and Toledo (Izozó), I use the same alphabet as in my previous publication on the vocabulary of the Guarayú language in this same journal (Vol. III. No. 8).

Vowels

a: e: i: o: u. : long vowels.
ă: ĕ: ĭ: ŏ: ŭ. : short vowels.
ã: ẽ: ĩ: õ: ũ. : nasal vowels.
ɨ : guttural vowel (as in Guaraní and agua).
ä = ä in German (as in: Bär = bear).
ö = ö in German (as in: Öhel = bad).
ai: au: oi are diphthongs.
au = au in German (as in: Auge = eye).
oi = eu in German (as in: Teufel = devil).
aĩ is a nasal diphthong.

The apostrophe after a vowel (a'i: a'u: o'i) indicates that it does not form a diphthong with the following vowel.

Consonants

The consonants used in the Chiriguano and Izozó vocabularies are the following:

b: d: (f is not used); g = g in German (as in Garten = garden); h is always aspirated as in Guaraní: j = j in Spanish (as in jabón); k: (l is not used) m: n: ñ: r: s = c in Spanish before i (as in cielo): t: v = w in German (as in Wagen = cart); y = y in New York, is exclusively used as a consonant; z = z in French; ch corresponds to the ch in Spanish; zh = j in French, as in je = I).

The accented syllable of the vowels is indicated by means of the acute accent. /The word list, pp. 92-111, and the bibliography, pp. 111-115, are omitted in the translation; see the foreign text./